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American School  
of Classical Studies  
at Athens

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS FROM CORINTH

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THE inscriptions presented in the following list represent the finds of Greek inscriptions from the excavations at Corinth from the beginning of the excavations there by the American School of Classical Studies in 1896, until the close of the campaign of 1901.

A fragment of an inscription in the old Corinthian alphabet, which was found in 1898, will be treated independently by Mr. S. O. Dickerman. The inscriptions, dating from Byzantine times and engraved on a marble pavement which was uncovered in 1901 (cf. *Am. J. Arch.* Suppl. to Vol. V, 1901, pp. 28 f.), have also been omitted. These last, together with the designs and devices accompanying them, should be treated as a unit in a separate paper.

The arrangement of the inscriptions in the present paper is in their chronological order, so far as that can be determined. In the case of some small fragments collected prior to 1900, the exact locality where they were found and also the year of their discovery are unknown; where these particulars are not given, ignorance of them may be taken for granted.

The paucity, fragmentary character, and, for the most part, late date of the inscriptions found at Corinth still continue to be a source of surprise and disappointment. A total of some sixty Greek inscriptions, together with a much smaller number of Latin ones, as the result of six yearly excavating campaigns on such a site as Corinth, is not a rich reward, and, moreover, few of the following are of importance as regards the history or topography of the city. Concerning some of the fragments, comment or interpretation is unnecessary or impossible.

The fact that all the inscriptions, excepting possibly the first nine, date from the rebuilding of the city by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C., shows how complete was the destruction of the older town by Mummius one hundred years before. As a number of terra-cotta architectural fragments and other remains belonging to the ancient city have been unearthed in the lower levels of the excavations, it cannot be said that we have not dug deep enough for the older Greek inscriptions. The scattered marble fragments lying about after the destruction of the city would be the first food for the lime-kiln which was to furnish the building material for the new town, and, of these fragments, broken inscriptions are by far the most convenient to handle and transport. Undoubtedly the greater part of the stone documents of ancient Corinth are lost forever, and will never be unearthed.

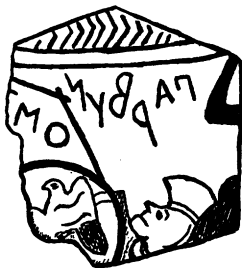
It is also a great disappointment at times to find a large block on which an old inscription has been chiselled out, leaving the surface either bare, with but scant traces of letters here and there, or filled with another inscription of the later period, and, in our opinion, of less importance.

The topography of the region about the "straight road" to Lechaëum, however, is now quite familiar. This must have been a busy thoroughfare in Roman times, and here, in the flanking colonnades, it was the fashion to dedicate statues to friends, relatives, and benefactors, as the discovery of bases in that region seems to indicate.

It is hoped that the finds of future years will yield inscriptions of more historical value and in a better state of preservation than those of the past. But where a city has been continuously inhabited from the earliest times to the present day, as is the case at Corinth, inscriptions are among the things least likely to survive, so that the hope may be vain.

1. A fragment of a small vase, found in 1901, along with many other pieces in a cutting a few paces east of the staircase which leads up to the east end of the terrace on which stood

the temple of Apollo, *i.e.* the Old Temple. None of the other fragments, however, belonged to the same vase as this one.



The piece is 0.034 m. in height by 0.03 m. in width. The material is a fine, light-yellow clay; the color used in the decoration is a chocolate brown. The inscription is in the Old Corinthian, epichoric alphabet, and is painted retrograde. The letters are about 0.005 m. in height and form the word *πάρευνος*.

Not enough of the scene is left, from which the whole might be reconstructed, and so we cannot determine who this *πάρευνος* is.

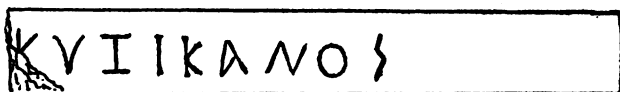
The fragment shows a helmeted warrior who seems to be lying on his back. His circular shield, which he holds up beside him, is emblazoned with an eagle volant, while his spear projects into the field above the rim of the shield and divides the inscription. At the right, we see the naked thigh and the bent arm of another warrior who is striding to the right; he holds a spear in the uplifted hand. The shaft of this spear follows the line of the break at the upper right side of the fragment, and so passes up through the pattern which bounds the field. Another spear is seen at the left, crossing that of the fallen warrior; this is probably held in the hand of a third warrior coming from that direction. It may be supposed that the whole scene represented the struggle over the dead body of a hero who had fallen in battle.

2. A handle of a vase with black glaze, found in 1901 near the triglyphon which borders the "Old Fountain" on the south (cf. *Am. J. Arch.* Vol. VI, 1902, p. 318), at a depth of 1.50 m. below the top of the triglyphon. The handle is 0.035 m. in length and 0.018 m. in width; the letters are about 0.01 m. in height, and are



scratched through the black glaze. The dedication is to Eucles — Εὐκλέ. The fragment probably dates from the early part of the fifth century B.C.

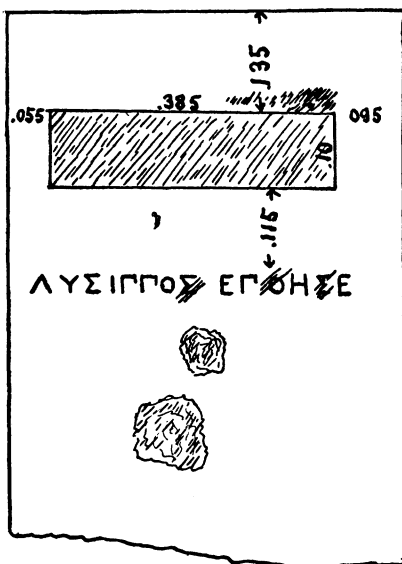
3. A block of white marble, found in 1899, at the eastern side of the fountain of Pirene (cf. *Am. J. Arch.* 1899, p. 685). The block is 0.92 m. in length, 0.44 m. in width, and 0.11 m.



thick. The inscribed face (at the end of the block) is 0.81 m. in length; the letters are 0.05 m. in height.

The inscribed surface describes a gentle curve, and this, together with two square holes in the upper surface, tends toward the conclusion that the stone formed part of a base, erected, as the inscription shows, by a native of Cyzicus. The Doric form *Κυζικανός* is used. The forms of the letters would place the inscription in the first half of the fifth century B.C.

4. A block of soft sandstone, found in 1901, immediately in front of the west wall of the vaulted chamber which lies south of the temple of Apollo. The stone was not far from the present surface of the earth, *i.e.* it was on a level with the top stone of the wall which closes this vaulted chamber in front, and was 5.50 m. distant from it toward the south. It could not have been near its original position. Height, 0.73 m.; width,

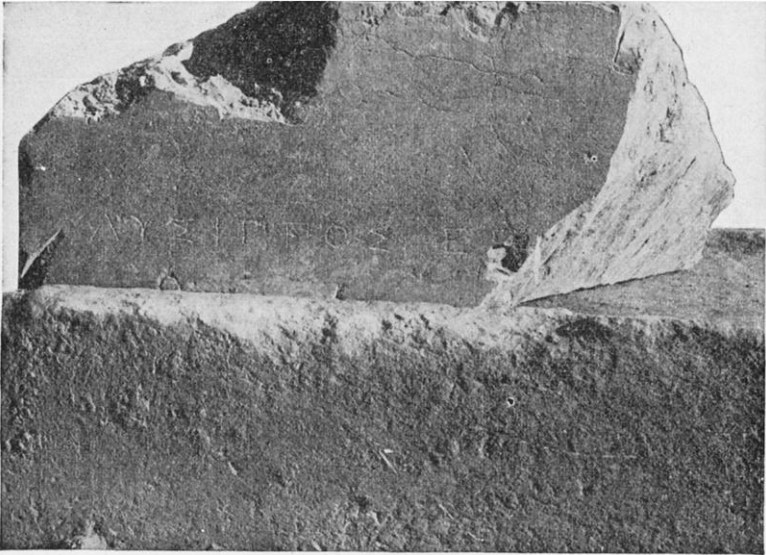


Λύσιππος ἐπόησε.

0.53 m.; thickness, 0.355 m. Letters, 0.02 m. to 0.025 m. in height.

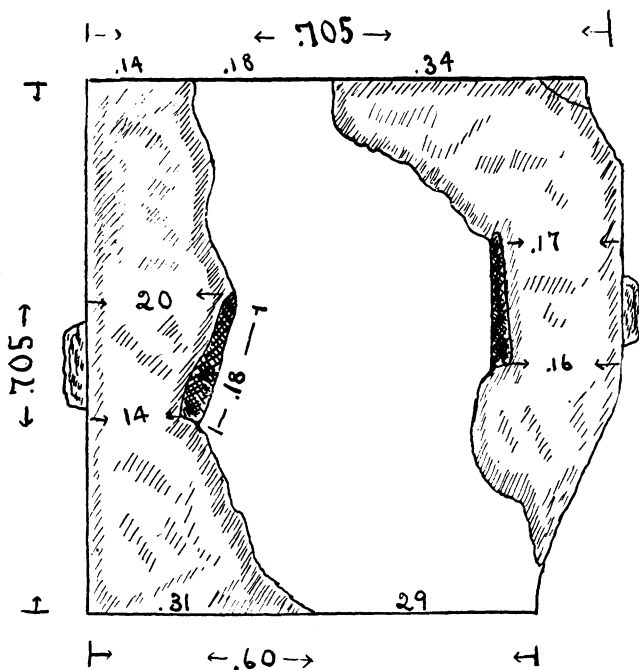
Above the inscription is a cutting in the stone, 0.385 m. in length, 0.10 m. in width, and 0.05 m. in depth. Its purpose is not clear, although the block probably formed a base for a statue. The surface of the stone is badly battered and the letters are indistinct: the stone itself is broken away at the bottom. The inscription is probably contemporary with Lysippus (*c.* 325 B.C.).

5. A base of dark-blue marble, found in 1901, on top of the south front of the triglyphon bounding the "Old Fountain" (cf. *Am. J. Arch.* Suppl. to Vol. V, 1901, p. 28; *ibid.* Vol. VI, 1902, p. 316). Although found bottom side upward and so not in its original position, yet it fits a cutting near by and probably formed one of a series of bases for statues, which



were placed in the beddings cut on top of this triglyphon. The stone is 0.30 m. in thickness, and its upper surface was 0.705 m. square. This upper surface is battered at each

side and the face bearing the inscription is broken away, so that the last letters have disappeared. The accompanying photograph and diagram give the details of these two sur-

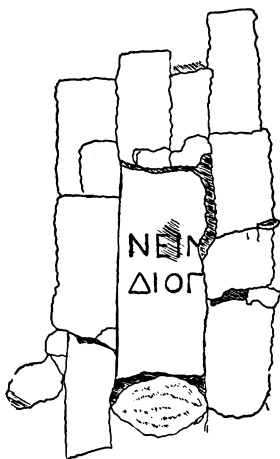


faces. The two bosses, used in handling the block, remain at the sides. The inscription was the same as the preceding, *Λύσιππος ἐπ[όησε*, and is probably contemporaneous with it, although the upper and lower strokes of the  $\Sigma$  in this inscription are not parallel, and the  $\Upsilon$  is made with the upper strokes curved, while in the preceding the corresponding strokes of the  $\Sigma$  are parallel and the  $\Upsilon$  is made with straight lines. The letters are from 0.02 m. to 0.025 m. in height and are only 0.06 m. from the bottom of the block.

In the upper surface are still to be seen the reduced forms of the feet of the statue and the leaded fastenings which supported them. Judged from the mode of fastening, the statue was certainly of bronze, and as the actual size of the feet would

be somewhat larger than the slots under them, which are 0.18 m. in length, the figure was about life size. The right foot was but slightly in advance of the left, and was turned somewhat more outwards. Since no other marks for fastenings appear, as would be the case with a draped female figure, it is safe to conclude that this statue by Lysippus was male, possibly nude.

6. A block of white marble, built into the outer wall of the house of Pantelés Pantazés at Old Corinth. It is broken on all sides. Height, 0.39 m.; width, 0.12 m.; letters, 0.03 m. in height.



Νείν[ιος]  
Διογ[ένους] (?)

For the name *Νείνιος*, cf. *C.I.G.* 3662.

The stone was probably a grave stelé, dating from the fourth century B.C.

7. A block of soft sandstone, found in a grave near Old Corinth by a peasant. Height, 0.34 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness, 0.12 m. Letters, 0.025 m. in height. The inscribed face is covered with a light stucco, as are also the top and right side.

The feminine name, *Μεναλκίς*, is not otherwise known, but there seems to be no alternative; the masculine forms *Μενάλκας*, *Μενάλκης*, and *Μεναλκίδας* are common. The second name

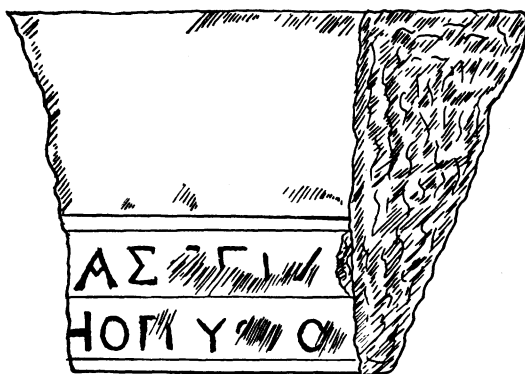


is also a feminine form, and, instead of being the name of the parent, it may refer to Phlaysia, the district about the city of Phlius, which was some miles southwest from Corinth.



Μ]εναλκίδος  
Φ]λειασίας.

8. A block of soft sandstone, uncovered in 1900. It is built into a basis or wall, which lies a short distance south of the



rubble wall at the west end of the Propylaea. Height, 0.48 m.; width, *c.* 0.72 m.; the thickness is uncertain, 0.42 m. appears. The stone is part of an architrave block of the Ionic or Corin-

thian order, and shows the three bands cut in different planes. The letters are 0.05 m. in height, and are cut on the two upper bands. The fragment is probably of the Corinthian order, inasmuch as a Corinthian pilaster capital of the same material is built into the foundation next to it. The bands are preserved for a distance of 0.38 m. only, and the few letters are so worn as to be indecipherable.

9. A small fragment of white marble, found in 1900, at a considerable depth, among the foundation walls in the north-west corner of the Agora. The stone is broken on all sides except at the left, which is preserved intact to a height of only



0.065 m. The fragment is clearly a part of a slab which was 0.06 m. thick ; the length of the lines is uncertain, the greatest width of the stone preserved being but 0.09 m. The remains of only four lines appear, with the bare suggestion of a fifth which came immediately after the lower break. The letters are 0.011 m. in height, and are clearly cut, with sharp, flaring apices terminating the straight strokes. The oblique stroke of the K does not reach the lower line, as is also the case with the second vertical stroke of the Γ. The horizontal strokes of the Σ are parallel. From these considerations we may safely assume that the inscription belongs to the second century B.C., and coming before the destruction of Corinth, would be placed in the first half of the century.

Beginning with the second line, we see the letters ΙΓΓ, and the first stroke of another letter which can be only an Α; hence we are dealing with a hipparch. The only mention that we find of a hipparch at this time in the Achaean League, whose chief city was Corinth, is in Polybius, XXVIII, 6, where the historian gives an account of the deliberations of a council of chosen men of the League to choose sides in the war between Perseus and the Romans in 169 B.C. The course of moderation or a leaning toward Rome was thought best by all, although two of the members of the council, Apollonides of Sicyon, and Stratius of Tritaea, were hostile to Rome. The other four members were Arcesilaus and Ariston of Megalopolis, Xenon of Patrae, and Polyaeus. It is then probable that we are dealing with the hipparchy of Polybius, for he was chosen hipparch of the Achaean league at this time, and Archon was made general. Basing my conjectures on Polybius's account, I infer that the inscription ran as follows:

[Ἔδοξεν τῇ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν βουλῇ, . . . . τὸν Ἀρχωνα]  
 [πρὸς τὴν στρατηγίαν εὐθέως προπορεύεσθαι]  
 καὶ τὸν Πολύβιον τὸν Μεγαλοπολίτην . . . . πρὸς τὴν  
 ἱππ[αρχίαν καὶ . . . τὸν δέινα φυλάρχοντα τῆς δευτέ-]  
 ρας φυ[λῆς . . . . . ταύτης τῆς γνώμης μετεσχόντων]  
 τοῦ Ἀρί[στωνος καὶ τοῦ Ἀρκεσιλάου Μεγαλοπολίτων, τοῦ  
 Ξένωνος Πατρέα καὶ τοῦ Πολυαίνου . . . .

The inscription was probably broken into small fragments and scattered, when Corinth was sacked by the Romans in 146 B.C.

10. Stamped handles of amphoras; the first four found in 1901 west of the "Old Fountain," and the others found in 1900 in the northwestern corner of the Agora. The last two are of yellow Rhodian clay; the others are of the red Cnidian variety.

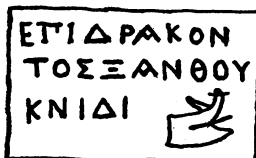
α. A circle 0.03 m. in diameter; in the centre a rose, and around the border the inscription. The letters are 0.0035 m. in height. Another stamp of this kind was found in 1900, and the name is also known from other localities (cf. *Athen. Mitth.* vol.



Ἀριστοκλεῦς.

XXI [1896], pp. 143 f., Pridik, 'Amphoren-Stempel aus Athen,' where the subject of these amphora handles is well treated).

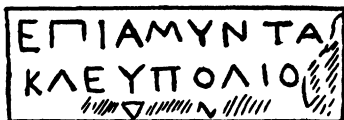
b. An oblong stamp: length, 0.033 m.; width, 0.02 m. Letters, 0.0025 m. in height. The symbol is the beak of a trireme.



Ἐπὶ Δράκον-  
τος Ξάνθου.  
Κνίδι(ου).

Both names are found on amphora handles, but not in this combination (cf. *Athen. Mitth.* vol. XXI [1896], pp. 127 ff., nos. II, 99, 100, 101, 154, and 168, 171).

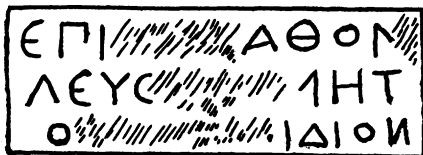
c. An oblong stamp: length, 0.045 m.; width, 0.015 m. Letters, 0.004 m. in height.



Ἐπὶ Ἀμύντα  
Κλευπόλιο(ς)  
Κνίδι]δ[ιο]ν.

(Cf. *Athen. Mitth.* vol. XXI [1896], pp. 127 ff., nos. II, 13, and II, 192, 193, 219.)

d. An oblong stamp, badly worn: length, 0.055 m.; width, 0.02 m. Letters, 0.005 m. in height.



Ἐπὶ [Ἀγ]αθο[κ-  
λεῦς [Ἀδ]μήτ-  
ο[υ(?) Κν]ίδιον.

(Cf. *Athen. Mitth.* vol. XXI [1896], pp. 127 ff., nos. I, 1; II, 2, 3.)

e. An oblong stamp: length, 0.045 m.; width, 0.018 m. Letters, 0.004 m. in height. The symbol is a dagger or short sword.



'Ε[πὶ . . .  
Αἰνέα  
Κνίδιον.

(Cf. Dumont, *Insc. Ceram. Grec.* p. 145, no. 16; p. 162, no. 124, and p. 186, nos. 270-271.)

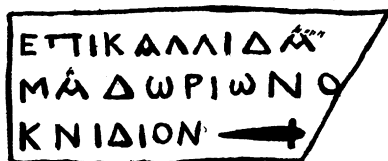
f. An oblong stamp: length, 0.055 m.; width, 0.017 m. Letters, 0.004 m. in height. The symbol is a cross.



'Ε[πὶ . . .  
Διονυσίου  
Κ[ν]ίδιον.

(Cf. *Athen. Mitth. l.c.* p. 147, no. 68.)

g. An oblong stamp, broken at the right end: length preserved, 0.036 m.; width, 0.019 m. Letters, 0.003 m. in height. The symbol is a dagger.



'Επὶ Καλλιδά-  
μα Δωρίωνο[s]  
Κνίδιον.

(Cf. *Athen. Mitth. l.c.* p. 161, nos. 168-169.) Δωρίων is, I believe, unique for these inscriptions.

*h.* An oblong stamp, broken at the left end : length, 0.043 m. ; width, 0.011 m. Letters, 0.004 m. in height. The stamp is very badly worn.



..]ος Ἀρα[ξιν ...  
Κνί[δι]ον.

*i.* An oblong stamp, broken at the left end : length, 0.05 m. ; width, 0.02 m. Letters, 0.004 m. in height. The symbol seems to be the fore part of a dog.



...]σκα...  
Π]υθόκριτ[ος.

(Cf. *Athen. Mitth.* l.c. p. 171, nos. 242-243.)

*j.* An oblong stamp: length, 0.047 m. ; width, 0.016 m. Letters, 0.005 m. in height.



Ἐ[πὶ Ἀν]α-  
ξάνδρου  
Πανάμ]ου.

(Cf. *Athen. Mitth.* l.c. p. 130, no. 6.)

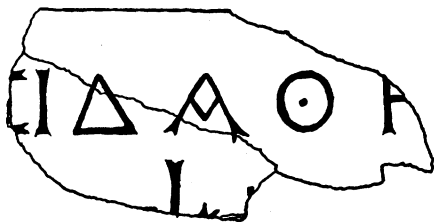
*k.* A circular stamp, 0.024 m. in diameter; in the centre a rose, and around the border the inscription :



.... Καλλι]κράτευς.

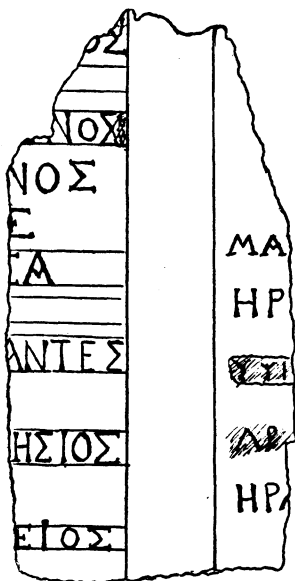
11. Two fragments of blue limestone, found in 1900: total length, 0.165 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness (very irregular), 0.11 m. Letters, 0.025 m. in height. The

stone is broken on all sides, excepting the upper edge. The straight strokes of the letters show pronounced, swallow-tailed apices.



12. A fragment of white marble, found in 1900, near one of the Doric columns, which are *in situ* on a stylobate toward the southeast foot of the terrace of the

Old Temple: height, 0.38 m.; width of left face, 0.07 m.; width of right face, 0.045 m. The fragment apparently belonged to a block with three inscribed faces, the angles of which are also faced to a width of 0.057 m. The letters on the left face are 0.02 m. in height; those on the right face are but 0.015 m. The letters on the left face show the ends of names arranged in a column; they are cut within carefully ruled lines. The letters on the right face show the beginnings of names in a corresponding series; the third and fourth names have been erased with a chisel,



but some of the strokes still appear. The third name may have been  $\text{Τψι[κλῆς]}$ ; not enough remains of the others to conjecture their whole form.

13. A fragment of white marble, found in 1901, in the first ruined chamber to the west of the vaulted chamber before mentioned: height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.27 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.

Letters, 0.04 m. in height. It is broken on all sides, excepting the left, where appears the end of an egg and dart ornament, and also a scale pattern adjoining.



π]ανι . . . .

εὐθηνύ[ας ἐπιμελητῆς καὶ . . . .

δημός[ιος . . . . .

.. τ]ρι . . . . .

It probably formed part of an honorary tablet giving the titles of some official.

14. A block of hard blue limestone, found in 1901, on the level of the Byzantine pavement in front of the vaulted chamber before mentioned: total height, 0.245 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.11 m. The original smooth surface is preserved on the face, top, bottom, and left side; the bottom is cut backward in a curve, both in front and at the side. The back was left rough. The stone was probably built into a wall as a sort of bracket, but as it is broken away at the right, we cannot determine its extent. The inscribed face is 0.185 m. in height; the letters are about 0.02 m. in height. Only the beginnings of the four lines of the inscription are preserved:



Τίτο[ν . . . . .

ἀρίσται[ς . . . . .

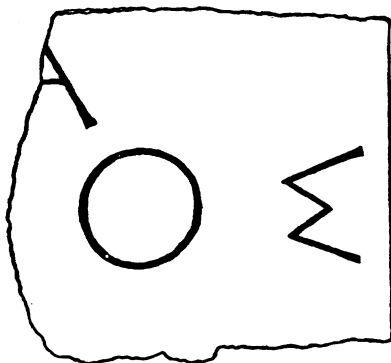
ἀρετᾶς ἐν[εκα προξενίαν καὶ  
πολιτείαν(?)

εἰς τε αὐ[τὸν καὶ ἐκγόνους.



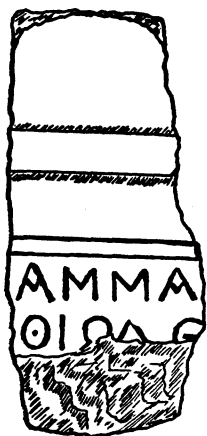
The decree dates from Roman times, and grants honors to a certain Titus.

15. A fragment of blue limestone, found in 1901: height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.23 m. Letters, 0.045 m.



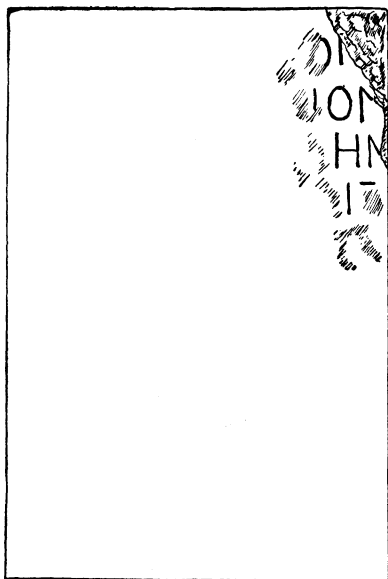
in height. The stone is broken on all sides but the right. Remains of two lines appear, the second of which shows the ending of a name in *-os*.

16. A fragment of white marble, broken on all sides: height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness, from 0.045 m. to 0.055 m.



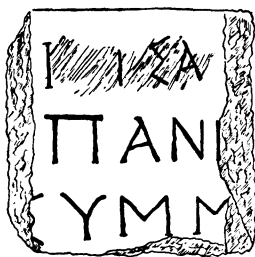
.. γρ]αμμα[τεὺς (?) ....  
.... θι .....

The inscription is cut on a transverse band, and part of an ornamental band appears above this. Letters, 0.015 m. in height.



17. A large block of white marble, badly broken and worn: height, 0.72 m.; width, 0.48 m.; thickness, 0.17 m. Letters, 0.04 m. in height. The block was taken from the main excavating area and placed with many others near the Museum; the presence of letters was not noticed until afterwards. The inscribed surface is worn smooth, as if the stone had, at some time, been placed face upwards in a pavement. Only the ends of four lines remain.

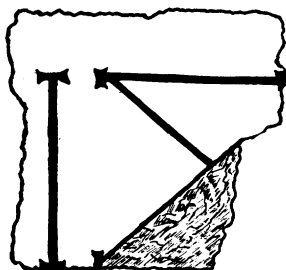
18. A fragment of friable, crystalline stone, found in 1901, in one of the buildings to the west of the road to Lechaeum:



... σα ....  
 .. παν[ι ...  
 . σύμμ[αχος (?) ...

height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.08 m. Letters, 0.035 m. in height. The stone is broken on all sides excepting the top.

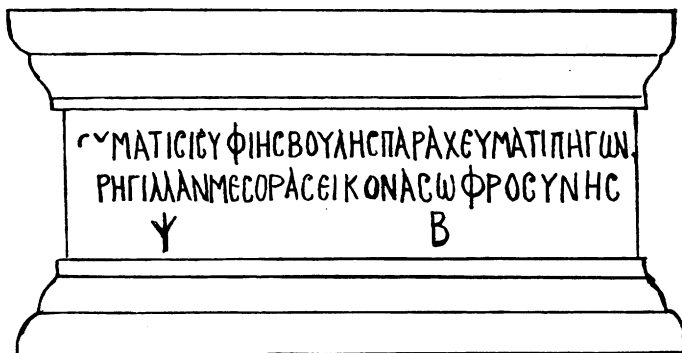
19. A fragment of blue limestone, found in 1901, near the vaulted chamber before mentioned: height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness, 0.039 m. Letters, 0.075 m. in height. The fragment is broken on all sides.



20. An irregular fragment of white marble, found in 1900, on the dumping ground: height, 0.265 m.; width, 0.12 m. Letters, 0.055 m. in height. The remains of four lines appear. Two peculiar marks of abbreviation are seen in the second line; one is over the first letter, M, and the other separates the M from the following A. It is possible that the mark over the M is an H, and indicates the abbreviation of the participial ending, — μένη.



21. A statue base of white marble, found in 1899, lying in front of the east apse of the court of the fountain of Pirene. The base measures 0.345 m. in height, 0.67 m. in width, and is 0.665 m. deep. A moulding at the top and bottom runs around all sides. The right side has a relief representing a garland with musical instruments. The inscribed face of the stone measures 0.63 m. × 0.18 m., and the letters are 0.03 m. in height. The forms of Ε, C, and W on this inscription are found on three other inscriptions dealing with Regilla, viz. *C.I.A.* III, 1333 a, *C.I.G.* 6184, and *C.I.G.* 6280, whereas *C.I.A.* III, 1417, an inscription from Eleusis (cf. 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1885, p. 152) and an inscription from Olympia (cf. *Arch. Zeit.* 1878, p. 94, no. 149), which date from the same period, have Ε, Σ, and Ω, so that the style of writing seems to have varied during the same years. At the end of the first line WΝ are joined together, and this is also the case with ΗΝ in No. 23.



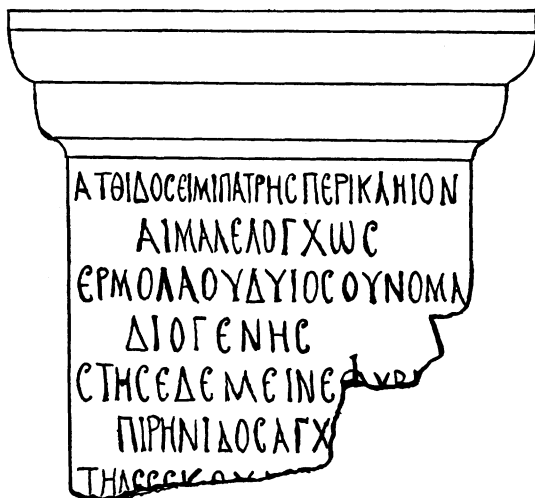
N]εύματι Σισυφίης βουλῆς παρὰ χεύματι πηγῶν,  
 'Ρηγίλλαν μ' ἐσορᾶς εἰκόνα σωφροσύνης.  
 Ψ(ηφίσματι) Β(ουλῆς).

Herodes Atticus married Appia Annia Regilla about 143 A.D., and she died about 161 A.D. Herodes died about 177–180 A.D., and this statue was probably erected in the interim between the deaths of wife and husband, or about 162 B.C. It was fitting that the Corinthian Senate should honor Regilla, for Herodes had been a benefactor of the city in building a roofed theatre (cf. Philostratus, *Vit. Soph.* II, 1, 5), had embellished the Isthmian sanctuary (cf. Paus. II, 1, 7), and had also built an Odeum (cf. Paus. II, 3, 6), which may be the same structure as that mentioned by Philostratus. Gurlitt (*Ueber Paus.* p. 58; Frazer's *Paus.* Introd. pp. xvi and xvii) would place Pausanias's account of Corinth later than 165 A.D., but it may be an argument for an earlier date for his second book that Pausanias makes no mention of this statue of Regilla, which was undoubtedly erected before 165 A.D. and would be a fit subject for remark. After her death Regilla was also honored by the Odeum at Athens (cf. Philos. *ib.*), by the Triopeium on the Appian Way near Rome (*C.I.G.* 26), and by a statue set up in Eleusis (cf. 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1885, p. 152).

The poetical use of *Σισύφιος* as applied to things Corinthian is matched by examples in *Anthol.* VII, 745, and IX, 151, Paus. V, 2, 5, and Theoc. *Id.* XXII, 158.

The *εἰκόνα σωφροσύνης* of this epigram is a parallel to τὸ φῶς τῆς οἰκίας of the bilingual inscription (*C.I.G.* 6184), and the *χεῦμα πηγῶν*—“the gush of the springs”—is the six-chambered fountain of Pirene, near which the base was found. (For the topographical value of this inscription, cf. R. B. Richardson's paper on Pirene, *Am. J. Arch.* vol. IV [1900], p. 235, where a photograph of the stone is given.)

22. A statue base of bluish marble, found in 1900, at the foot of the stairway leading to the Propylaea. The stone has a moulding at the top which extends across the front and around the two sides, the back being left rough because the statue was to be placed against a wall. The top measures 0.70 m. in width, and is 0.65 m. in depth; the greatest preserved height from the break is 0.95 m. The width of the inscribed face is 0.54 m. and the letters have an average height of 0.04 m., although their breadth and spacing is governed by the number of letters to be put in a line.



Ἀτθίδος εἰμὶ πάτρης Περικλήϊον | αἶμα λελογχῶς,

Ἑρμολάου δ' υἱός, οὔνομα | Διογένης.

στῆσε δέ μ' εἰν Ἑφύρ[η] | Πιρηνίδος ἀγχ[οῦ πηγῆς]

τῇ[δε Σεκουνδείνος . . . .

It is tempting to suppose that the use of the adjective *Περικλήϊον*, as applied to *αἷμα*, refers not to any direct descent from Pericles, but rather that a man who possessed such "blood" reflected the spirit of the Periclean age and belonged to a family of artists. A Greek sculptor named Diogenes, who was also from Athens, is the only person found in literature who comes under this head. Pliny (*Nat. Hist.* XXXVI, 38) says that a certain Diogenes of Athens made the sculptures for the Pantheon of Agrippa in Rome (*c.* 27 B.C.), and in the same paragraph mentions, among other artists, a certain Hermolaus. We may possibly identify the father and son of our inscription as the two artists mentioned by Pliny. A possible identification of a Diogenes, whose name is given on the plinth of a statue found at Nineveh, with the Attic artist has also been made (*cf.* A. S. Murray, in *J.H.S.* III, p. 240). The name *Σεκουνδεῖνος*, conjectured in the seventh line of our inscription as the name of the man who dedicated this statue "near to the Pirenian fount," seems plausible. The third letter of this line can be nothing but Δ or Λ, and the following one only Ε or C as regards form — coming after either Δ or Λ, this last must be the vowel. This, then, does away with the possibility of another Ε following, so the second of these three similar markings must be C and the next after that, coming as it does before a certain K, must be Ε again. After the K, parts of O and Y remain. It is seen that the first word must be *τῆδε*, and this leaves *CEKOY*, — from which it remains only to supply the Roman name *Σεκουνδεῖνος* to furnish a subject for *σῆσε* and to complete the first part of the pentameter. This name is known to exist from two inscriptions, — *C.I.G.* 3714 and 6524 — and, being Roman, would connect Diogenes with Roman affairs, as is the case with the Diogenes of Pliny.

In line 6 we have the adjective "Pirenian," and from the provenience of the inscription, which was found not far from the spring of Pirene, we may easily conjecture *πηγῆς* from the *πηγῶν* of the preceding inscription. The word itself is just the proper length for the space at our disposal.

The statue was probably set up in a colonnade at the side of the road leading from the Propylaea to Lechaeum, and so was near "Pirene's fount," to which Pausanias turned off just after leaving the Propylaea.

**23.** A statue-base of bluish marble, found in 1900, at the foot of the stairway leading to the Propylaea. The block has a moulding at the top and bottom, extending across the front and around the two sides, while the back is hewn off as in no. **22**. The stone is 1.34 m. in height, 0.73 m. wide at the base, and 0.70 m. deep. The inscribed face is 0.855 m. high, and 0.52 m. wide; but the six lines reach only 0.33 m. from the top of this face. The letters are 0.03 m. in height, and are very unevenly and carelessly cut, sometimes decreasing decidedly in size toward the ends of the lines in order to obtain space for the whole line of the verse, as may be seen at the end of line 5.

Ε]ἰς τύπον εἰμερόεντα Ἰθύνορος ἀνθυπάτοιο  
 ἥ]ρπασέ τις μορφὴν, τ[ῆ]δ' ἐνέγλυψε λίθῳ.  
 Μορφὴν λαοτόμος μενέη' μειμήσατο τέχνη,  
 Ἐλλάδι κόσμον ὅλον μητρὶ χαρίζόμενος.  
 σ]τῆσε δ' ἀγασσάμενός μιν ἀμύμων Εὐτυχανὸς[ς  
 ἀ]ντὶ κασιγνήτου εὖ διέπων Ἐφύρην.

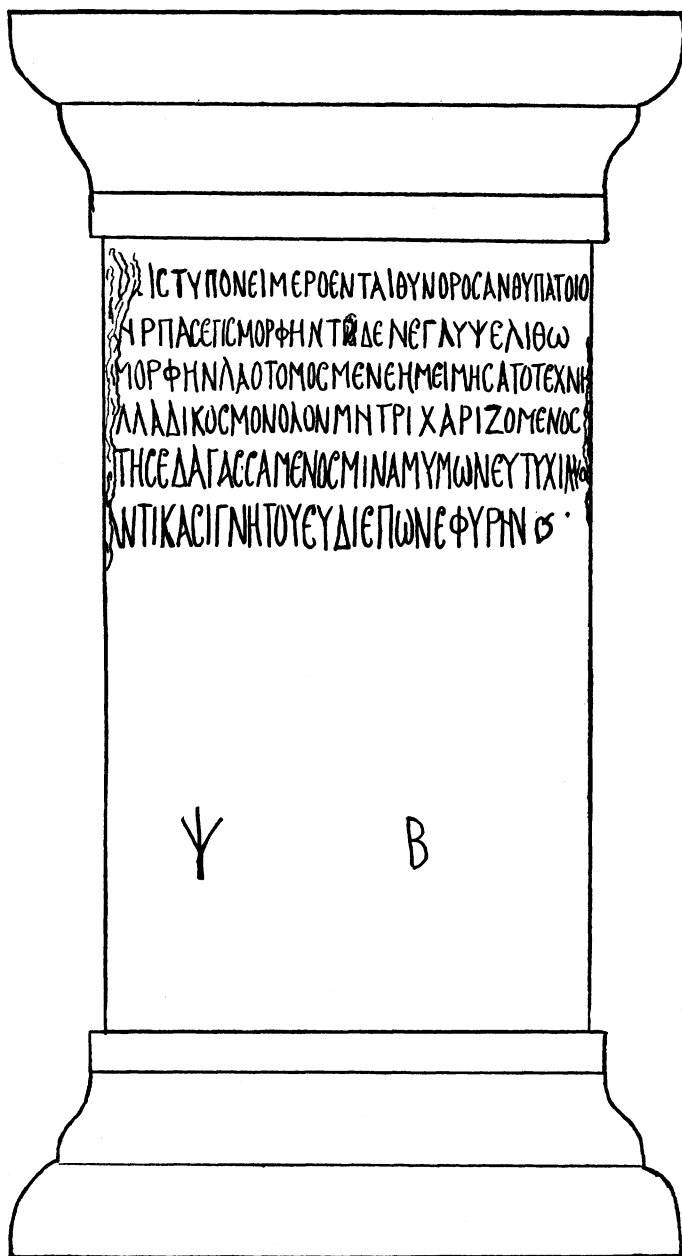
Ψ(ηφίσματι) Β(ουλήs).

The name of Ithynor—from *ἰθύνω*—is unique, but that of Eutychianus is found in inscriptions. None of the cases found, however, can be identified with this Eutychianus, who ruled Corinth as proconsul after the death of his brother. Probably these two men were proconsuls of Achaëa sometime after Vespasian's reign (70–79 A.D.), when Achaëa was again made a Roman province after having been given its independence by Nero.

In the form *μενέη* from an adjective *μένεος*, we have a *ἄπαξ λεγόμενον*. The form comes from *μένος*, as *τέλεος* from *τέλος*.

In line 3, we find *ει* written for *ι* in the aorist of *μιμέομαι*.

It seems not unlikely from the general style of the verse, the



No. 23 (see p. 47).

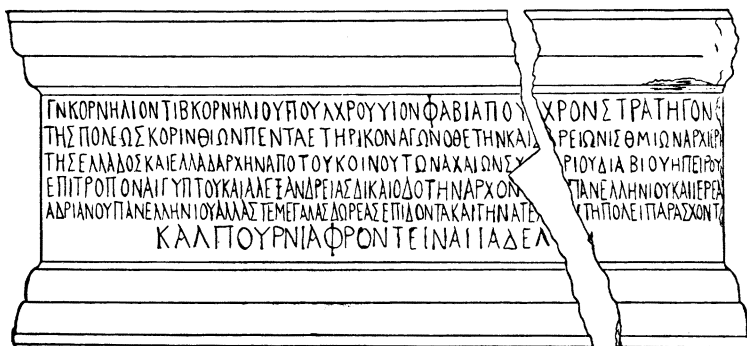


use of the rare form *σῆσε* in both inscriptions, together with the name *Ἐφύρη*, and the evident inclination of the verse-maker to emphasize artistic qualities in such expressions as "a pleasing type," "catching and cutting the form," "with forceful skill," and "giving graciously the whole embellishment to mother Greece," that this inscription and the one preceding were made by the same man.

The base was found near the preceding one, and was probably set up in the same colonnade.

**24.** A large marble base, found in two parts — the smaller in 1899, and the larger in 1900 — to the west of the line of shops bordering the roadway leading northward from the Propylaea. The stone is edged by a moulding above and below, and is 0.75 m. in width, 0.335 m. in height, and 1.32 m. in depth. The inscribed face is 0.165 m. broad, and was about 0.68 m. long, *i.e.* 0.49 m. (length of larger portion) + 0.19 m. (length of smaller). The letters of the first and last lines are 0.02 m. in height, while those of the other lines are but 0.017 m. The letters are accurately and beautifully cut, in contrast to the three preceding inscriptions. Α, Ε, Ξ, and Ω are used. The cross stroke of the Η in the last line was omitted by the stone-cutter. We have here the same Gn. Cornelius Pulcher, son of Tiberius Cornelius Pulcher, of the Fabian tribe, who is also honored by a similar inscription which was found in a ruined church at Damala, the old Troezen (cf. *C.I.G.* I, 1186). Boeckh says that the titles there given to Cornelius stand probably in the order of their acquirement. The only point of correspondence with our inscription is that he is *ἀγωνοθέτης Καισαρείων Ἰσθμίων* in both cases. In the Troezenian inscription are given the additional titles of *χειλίαρχος* (tribune) of the fourth Scythian legion, which served in Syria at the time of Dio in 219 A.D. (cf. Dio Cassius, *Hist. Rom.* 79, 7), *ἀντιστράτηγος* of Corinth, instead of *στρατηγός* as in our inscription, and *εὐθηνίας ἐπιμελητής*. He is *ἀγωνοθέτης* of the games named after Nerva, Trajan, the Germans, and the Dacians, besides of those men-

tioned in our inscription, and he is also *ἀγωνοθέτης* of the Asclepieia at Epidauros. Other additional titles are general and secretary of the Achaeans, and high priest and governor of Caesar. His friend, Gn. Cornelius Philiscus, set up the inscription to Cornelius Pulcher at Troezen, but in the present instance at Corinth, it was done by his sister, Calpurnia Frontina.



Γν. Κορνήλιον Τιβ. Κορηλίου Πούλχρου υἱὸν Φαβία(ι) Πού[λ]-  
 χρου στρατηγὸν  
 τῆς πόλεως Κορινθίων, πενταετηρικὸν ἀγωνοθέτην Καί[σα]ρείων  
 Ἰσθμίων, ἀρχιερέα  
 τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ Ἑλλαδάρχην ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινού τῶν Ἀχαιῶν συ[νεδ]-  
 ρίου διὰ βίου Ἡπείρου,  
 ἐπίτροπον Αἰγύπτου καὶ Ἀλεξανδρείας, δικαιοδότην ἄρχον[τα τοῦ]  
 Πανελληνίου καὶ ἱερέα  
 Ἀδριανοῦ Πανελληνίου ἄλλας τε μεγάλας δωρεὰς ἐπιδόντα καὶ  
 τὴν ἀτέλ[ειαν] τῇ πόλει παρασχόντ[α].

Καλπουρνία Φροντεῖνα ἡ ἀδελ[φή].

I have not found the title of *ἐπίτροπος* of both Egypt and Alexandria occurring elsewhere. A body of *epitropoi* or procurators, together with a *διοικetes*, administered the domain lands of Egypt in Roman times. These state lands consisted of the properties which had belonged to the Ptolemies, the possessions of state debtors and properties for which no heirs or claimants appeared (cf. T. G. Milne, *A History of Egypt under*

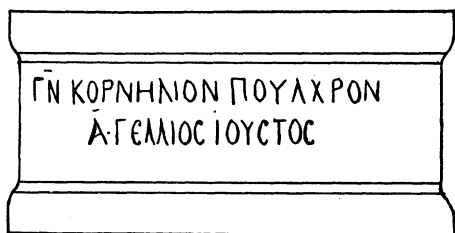
*Roman Rule*, p. 11 and references). Alexandria had a separate body of officers, and Cornelius Pulcher seems to have been specially attached to that city also. This was the office of the *epitropos* until the reforms of Diocletian toward the end of the third century A.D., when the *dioiketes* had his title changed to *epitropos* of the royal property.

The other titles found in this Corinthian inscription, with the exception of Helladarch over Epirus, are common in inscriptions of the period.

From the last line, Cornelius seems to have been a special benefactor of Corinth, and the Corinthian inscription, from its additional titles, is probably of later date than that from Troezen. It can be dated no farther back than the subjugation of the Dacians in 104 A.D., and is probably to be placed sometime after the end of Trajan's reign (116 A.D.).

It is curious to note that the customary Ψ Β ("by decree of the senate") is not found on the inscription; it occurs, however, on the Troezenian base. Another difference from the Troezenian inscription is that ΕΙ is used instead of Η in the endings of the names of the games.

25. A statue-base of white marble, found in 1899, on the east side of the Propylaea staircase. The base has a moulding at the top and bottom, and measures 0.60 m. in width, 0.30 m. in height, and 0.58 m. in depth. The inscribed face is 0.565 m. long by 0.16 m. wide. The letters are 0.03 m. in height.

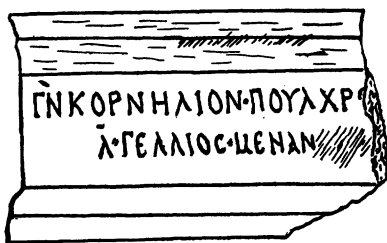


Γν. Κορνήλιον Ποῦλχρον.  
Α·Γέλλιος Ἰούστος.

This Cornelius Pulcher is undoubtedly the important personage of the preceding inscription.

In the drawing I have given the first letter of the second line as **Λ**, but on the stone the cross stroke is very faint, indeed but a mere scratch, and is probably accidental. The first letter may, therefore, be **λ**, as in the following inscription. With the possibility of an **Λ**, the Aulus Gellius, here mentioned as the dedicator of the statue, may be the well known writer of the *Noctes Atticae*, in which case the statue was set up sometime before his death in 180 A.D. Of course, the point between the name and abbreviation would show conclusively that his name could not have been Agellius, as was once supposed.

26. A base of white marble, found in 1901, in a late wall built on the west buttress of the Propylaea, immediately to the right of the entrance. Height, 0.305 m.; width preserved, 0.54 m.; depth, 0.57 m. Length of inscribed face preserved, 0.47 m.; width, 0.145 m. Letters, 0.035 m. in height. The base is broken at the right side.



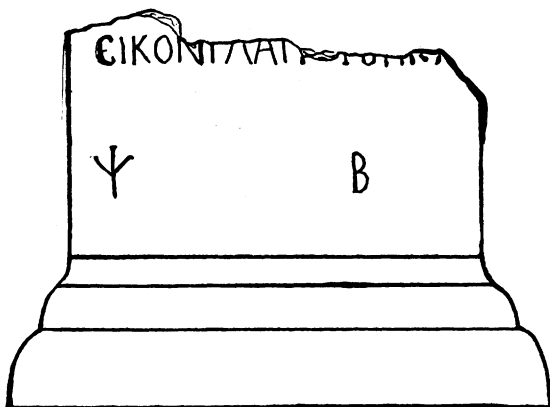
Γν. Κορνήλιον · Πούλχρ[ον]  
 Λ · Γέλλιος · Μέναν[δρος].

The same Gnaeus Cornelius Pulcher is here represented as in the preceding inscription, but here the dedicator is Lucius Gellius Menandrus and not Lucius (?) Gellius Justus.

These two corresponding statues probably stood on either side of the stairway which leads up to the Propylaea. The statues are probably to be found among the numerous headless and footless draped Roman statues recently exhumed near by.

27. A part of a statue-base of bluish marble, found in 1900, at the foot of the Propylaea stairs. The stone has a moulding around the face and two sides of the bottom, but is left rough and square at the back. It is 0.65 m. in height, and the base

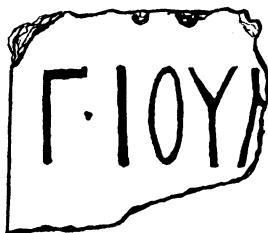
measures 0.72 m. in width by 0.75 m. in depth. The inscribed face is 0.55 m. wide, and is preserved to a height of 0.30 m. The letters are 0.045 m. in height.



Εἰκόνι λα[ύφ . . ο . κ .  
Ψ(ηφίσματι) β(ουλῆς).

The base resembles nos. 22 and 23, and we have here the end of an elegiac stanza.

28. A small fragment of hard limestone, found in 1900, in the northwest corner of the Agora. Through the line of letters it

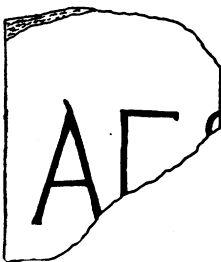


Γ·'Ιούλ[ιον . . .

measures 0.10 m.; the height is 0.10 m., and thickness 0.095 m. The letters are 0.045 m. in height. This small piece was evidently broken from the corner of a block.

29. A fragment of blue limestone, found in 1901, at the foot of the steps leading to the Propylaea. It is broken on all sides

but the left, which shows a smooth surface. Height, 0.095 m., width, 0.085 m.; thickness, 0.07 m. The letters, which formed the beginning of a word, are 0.045 m. in height.



30. A marble plaque, found in 1899, near the east end of the temple of Apollo. The stone is broken at the top and at the right side. Its height is 0.255 m., breadth, 0.24 m., and thickness, 0.04 m. The inscription was surrounded by a flat, raised border 0.04 m. broad, and from the appearance of the break at the back where the stone is bevelled, it probably contained but one column. The letters are 0.015 m. in height.



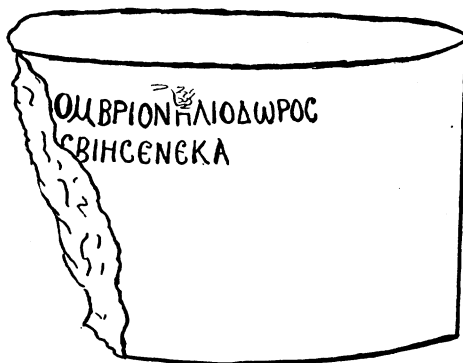
Λε]υκτρο[ν ἔτ(η) ..  
 Κορώνη [ ἔτ(η) ..  
 Κεφαλληνία [ἔτ(η) ..  
 Βοιαί ἔτ(η) [ ..  
 Κλίτωρ ἔτ(η) ζ'  
 Μεσσήνη ἔτ(η) ζ'.

Leuctrum is probably the small place on the west coast of Laconia, now Lestro. It is mentioned by Xenophon, *Hell.* VI, 5, 24; Plut. *Pel.* 20; Paus. III, 21, 7 and 26, 4; Strabo, VIII, 360-361; Ptol. III, 16, 9; and Pliny, IV, 5 (8). Boiae is a place in Laconia mentioned by Strabo, VIII, 36, 4; Paus. I,

27, 5 ; III, 21, 7, and *Schol.* Aeschin. 2, 75. The other names are well known.

The general appearance of the letters, which are irregularly and poorly cut and late in form (cf. ξ, ω), as well as the denotation of the numbers, show that the inscription is some years after the best Roman period of the second century A.D., and so can have had nothing to do with the Achaean League, to which, curiously enough, all these towns formerly belonged. The inscription probably deals with certain privileges which were granted to the towns named for a certain number of years. The only numbers preserved show that Clitor had this privilege for six years and Messene for ninety.

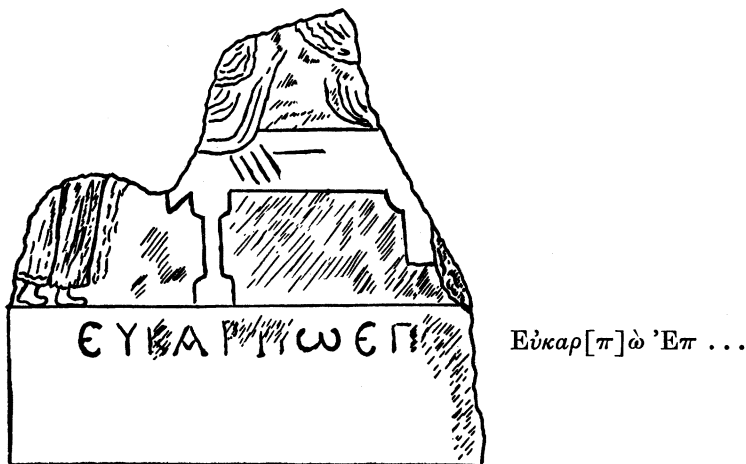
31. A large cylindrical block of white marble, found in 1900, in the northwest corner of the Agora. The block was used as a statue-base, and the upper and lower edges are worked into a slightly raised margin. The stone is 1.35 m. in diameter, and 0.88 m. thick. The space occupied by the two lines is but 0.30 m. broad, and the letters are 0.06 m. in height, in the style of the late Roman period (cf. Ε, Λ, C, ω).



Δία (?) ] "Ομβριον Ἡλιόδωρος  
εὖσ]εβίης ἔνεκα.

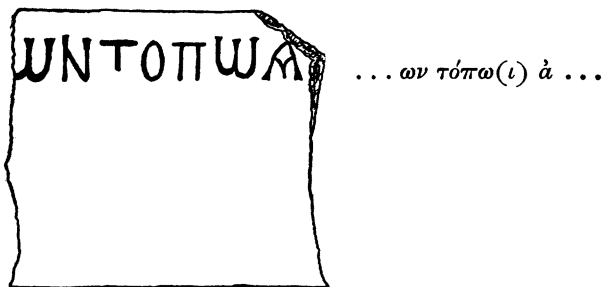
The block was originally inverted, and had an inscription in older characters, which have been chiselled out, leaving but scant traces.

32. A fragment of a relief of white marble, found in 1898, in the valley near the steps leading to the Propylaea. Total height, 0.295 m.; width across the inscribed face, 0.31 m.; thickness, 0.10 m. The relief is mutilated on all sides except the lower. The inscribed band is 0.105 m. in width, and the letters are 0.025 m. in height.



The relief represents a draped figure walking from the left toward a table, which appears to be draped with a cloth. The feminine name *Εὐκαρπῶ* is not known, but the masculine form *Εὐκαρπος* is common in inscriptions.

33. A fragment of bluish white marble of poor quality. Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.14 m. The





stone is broken at each end, but the upper and lower sides are worked into mouldings which meet at the back in a surface 0.07 m. in width. The letters are 0.025 m. in height.

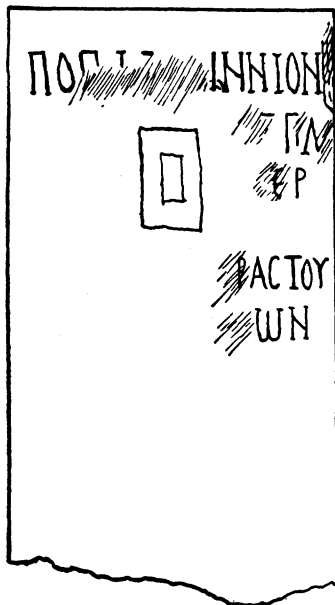
34. A fragment of bluish marble, found in 1901, a short distance south of the vaulted chamber before mentioned [cf. no. 4].



... ων ...  
.. κ]αὶ γὰρ ...

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.17 m. Letters, 0.07 m. in height. The stone is irregularly broken on all sides, and the remains of but two lines of the inscription are seen.

35. A block of hard bluish marble, found in 1901, near the foot of the steps leading to the Propylaea, between the line of the colonnade and the shops at the west of the road, and some little distance north of the basis which is built in the side-walk. Height, 0.77 m.; width, 0.435 m.; thickness, 0.335 m. Letters, 0.055 m. in height. The lower end of the stone is battered, but in the top is a dowel hole, with a channel cut to the edge of the stone; evidently this block originally formed part of a pilaster. It is rough at the back, but the face and sides are smooth. The



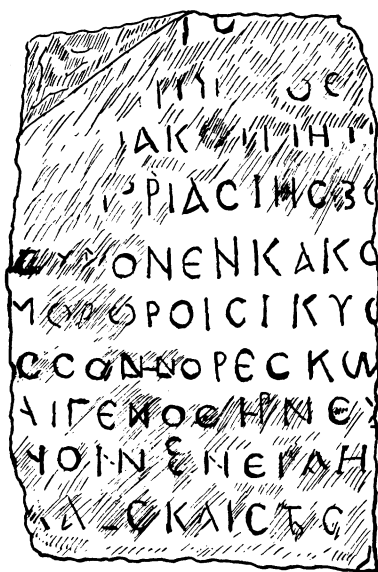
inscription has been nearly obliterated and only a few letters remain visible. Some rectangles have been scratched on the

inscribed surface at a later date, to be used in playing games; the block was probably used as a paving stone at that time.

We can fill out the first line as Ποπ[ίλιον Ν]ύνιον. Popilius is a common Roman name, and the Ninnian gens also is known; cf. Dio Cass. XXXVIII, 14; XXXIX, 35, and *C.I.G.* 6616 b.

In the fourth line which appears we may conjecture Σεβ]α-  
στού.

36. A slab of coarse, crystalline white marble, found in 1899, near the fountain of Pirene. Height, 0.41 m.; width, 0.245 m.; thickness, 0.145 m. The stone is broken at the top and on each side. The letters are from 0.012 m. to 0.025 m. in height. The surface of the block is so worn that the letters are almost illegible, and there is but a small space where they can be read with certainty.

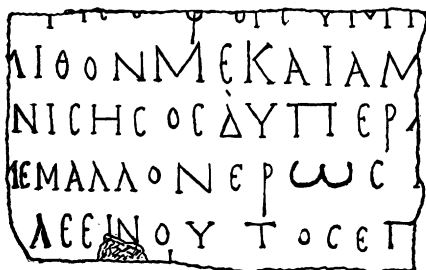


..... ιο ...  
 .... πυ (?) . θε ...  
 ... α κοιμη[τήριον (?)  
 ... -ριασίης β[ο ....  
 5 αἰ]σχρὸν ἐν κακο[ίς ....  
 ... -μο[ι] ὄροι Σικυ[ῶνος] ..  
 ... σσον . ὄρεσιν[ω] . . . . .  
 κ]αὶ γένος ἦν σ . . . . .  
 .. -νόην ἐνείλη[σε] (?) ..  
 10 ... α . σ καὶ στε- ....

It seems safe to supply Σικυ[ῶνος] in line 6, but not enough of the inscription can be read to judge of its intent.

37. A slab of bluish marble, found in 1901, in the third shop on the west of the road to Lechaeum. The stone is broken on

all sides. Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.43 m.; thickness, 0.038 m. Letters, *c.* 0.035 m.; O = 0.025 m.; P = 0.055 m. The letters are clearly cut and show traces of red paint.

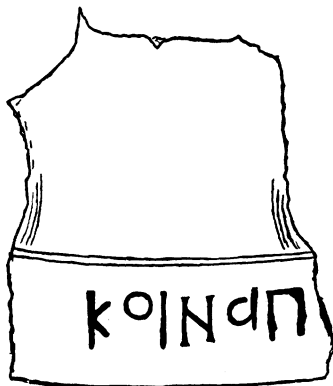


..... οι σύμ[μαχοι (?)  
 ... λίθον με καὶ ἀμ- .....  
 ... -νίσης, ὅς δ' ὑπερ .....  
 ... με μᾶλλον ἔρωσ .....  
 5 ... ἐ]λεῖν οὗτος ἐπ- .....

The intent of the inscription is not evident; it may, however, be part of a grave stelé. A mark to indicate the elision of *ε* is clearly cut immediately over the *Δ* of line 3.

**38.** A fragment of bluish marble, broken on all sides, excepting the lower: height, 0.235 m.; width (at bottom), 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.26 m. The inscribed band is 0.08 m. in width, and the letters are 0.035 m. in height.

The letters are carelessly cut. The inscription began with the *Κ*, for this letter is 0.055 m. from the break at the left. The second word may have been *πολιτῶν* or *πολεμίων*. *Κοινὸν ἀπ[ὸ τῶν πολεμίων* is a possibility. The fragment formed part of a column or round base, and may have represented an offering of common spoils from the enemy.



Κοινὰ π. ....

39. A fragment of white marble, found in 1901, south of the vaulted chamber before mentioned [cf. no. 4]; it was but a short distance under the surface of the ground. Height, 0.30 m. ; width, 0.27 m. ; thickness, 0.08 m. Letters, 0.04 m. in height. Only the right edge of the block is preserved intact.



... ὑπατον κέ(=καὶ) ἄρισ-  
τον . . . . . ] Ἡσύχ[ι]ος ἀνέ-  
θηκε . . . κ]υρήων(?).

This seems to be an honorary tablet set up by a certain Hesi-  
chius to some "most high and excellent" personage whose name  
is lost. It is possible that we are dealing with a proconsul, and  
ἀνθ]ὑπατον should be supplied in the first line. The last word  
is puzzling, and no explanation of it occurs to me. The letter  
immediately preceding Υ may be Κ or Φ; the former seems  
more likely. The Η may be a confusion for Ι.

40. A large block of white marble, found in 1893, on the  
roadway to Lechaeum at the foot of the marble steps leading to  
the Propylaea. Length, 0.93 m. ; width, 0.42 m. ; thickness,



Συνα]γωγῇ Ἐβρ[αίων.

0.22 m. The letters are irregularly cut ; Γ is 0.065 m. and Β is  
0.095 m. in height. The stone is broken at the right, and at  
the left the inscribed surface is mutilated. The block shows  
an ornament of dentals and spaces underneath, and was probably  
a cornice block originally. The left end was afterwards trimmed

and chiselled to fit another block which joined this one diagonally. The stone then formed the base of a tympanum or pediment, and, with each end built into the wall, it probably formed the lintel over a doorway.

We know that there was a Jewish synagogue at Corinth, where St. Paul preached during his sojourn there (cf. N. T. *Acts*, xviii. 4, *διελέγετο δὲ ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ κατὰ πᾶν σάββατον, ἔπειθ' ἐν τῷ Ἰουδαίῳ καὶ Ἑλληνῶν*). If our restoration be correct, this stone was part of that synagogue. The poor cutting displayed in the letters and the use of a second-hand block may point to the poverty of this foreign cult at Corinth. If we may judge from the place where the stone was found (and the size of the block favors the supposition that it had not been moved far), we can place the Jewish synagogue in the region east of the road to Lechaëum, and but a short distance north of the great fountain of Pirene. This district was a residence quarter, as many house walls (cf. *Am. J. Arch.* Vol. I, 1897, pp. 465–467) and the remains of a Roman house with a central court, a few metres north of Pirene, bear witness; we know that the synagogue was in a residence quarter, for when Paul went out from it, after forsaking the Jews who had opposed him, he entered the dwelling of a certain Justus, “whose house joined hard to the synagogue” (cf. N. T. *Acts*, xviii. 7, *ἡ οἰκία ἣν συνομοροῦσα τῇ συναγωγῇ*). It is not likely that the synagogue was on the west side of the road, for this side was flanked by a colonnade and a series of shops or small buildings close under the hill where stood the old temple of Apollo. The building was probably not more than a hundred metres from the Propylaea which marked the entrance to the market-place (cf. Paus. II, 3, 2, *ἐκ δὲ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἐξιόντων τὴν ἐπὶ Λεχαίου προπύλαιά ἐστι*), and in the market-place was probably situated the “judgment seat,” *τὸ βῆμα*, to which Paul was brought by the Jews to be tried before the Roman proconsul, Gallio (cf. N. T. *Acts*, xviii. 12).

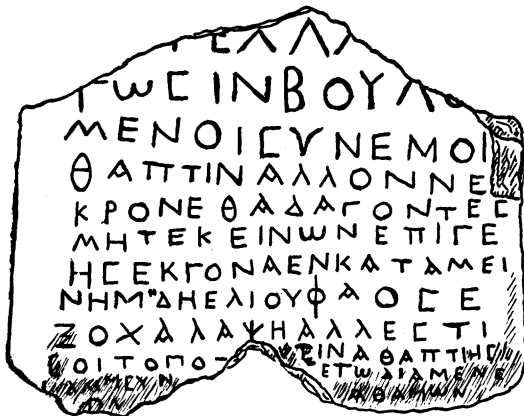
41. A piece of moulding of white marble: length, 0.24 m.; height, 0.115 m.; thickness, 0.09 m. Letters, 0.035 m. in height.



θεός.

The letters may, however, form the ending of a proper name.

42. A slab of grayish marble, found in 1899: height, 0.28 m.; width, 0.36 m.; thickness, 0.05 m. Letters, from 0.02 m. at top to 0.01 m. in height at the bottom. The letters are very poorly cut, and near the bottom are so worn as to be illegible in part. The stone is broken both at the top and at the bottom.



Εἰ δέ μ]ε [ᾱ]λ[λάτ-  
 τ]ωσιν (?) βουλ(ό-  
 μενοι σὺν ἐμοὶ  
 θάπτ(ε)ιν ἄλλον νε-  
 5 κρὸν ἐ(ν)θάδ' ἄγοντες,  
 μήτ' ἐκείνων ἐπὶ γε-  
 ῆς ἔκγονα ἐνκαταμεί-  
 νη μ(ή)δ' ἡελίου φάος ἔ-  
 ξοχα λά(μ)ψη. Ἄλλ' ἔστι  
 10 σοι τόπο[ς ἄλλος (?)] ἵνα θάπτῃ[ς  
 ..... συν .....-έτω διαμεν.  
 ..... αθαμων (?) ..

It seems safe to supply some subjunctive form in line 1, in order to complete a protasis, the main ideas of which are contained in the participial clauses following the verb. In line 4 the infinitive ending is misspelled, owing to the confusion of ΕΙ and Ι in sound.

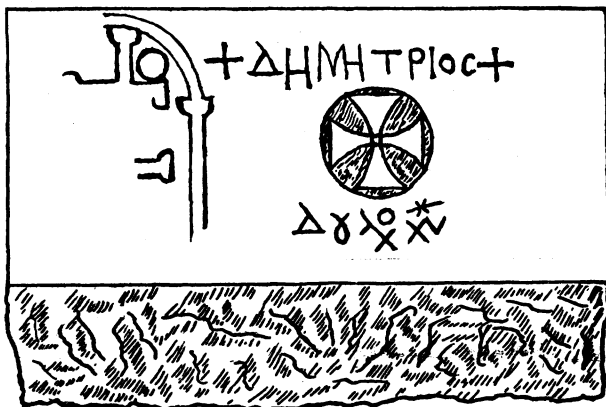
The dropping of the liquids Μ and Ν in the middle of words is to be noticed in line 5, which has ἐθάδ' for ἐνθαδ', and in line 9, which has λάψη for λάμψη.

The Η of μῆδ' in line 8 was omitted by the stonecutter, but was afterwards put in above the line in diminutive form.

The poetical forms γεῆς (line 6) and ἡελίου (line 8) are probably stereotyped in these curses; the inscription does not resolve itself into verse.

A parallel to this inscription is found in an inscription from Salamis, published in *C.I.G.* 9303. The curse is couched in somewhat different terms: Εἰ δέ τις τῶν ιδίων | [ἡ] ἕτερός τις το[λ]|μήσῃ σῶμα καταθέσθαι ἐνταῦθα | παρέξ τῶν δύο | ἡμῶν, λόγον δῶ[η] τῷ θεῷ καὶ ἀνάθεμα ᾗτω· | μαρναθάν.

43. A large block of white marble, found in 1899, at the top of the steps leading to the Propylaea: height, 0.53 m.;



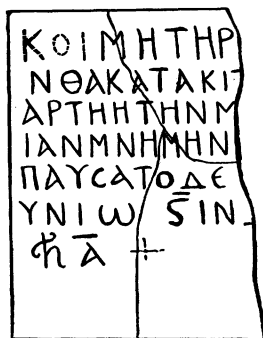
Δημήτριος  
δοῦλο(ς) Χ(ριστο)ῦ.

width, 0.805 m.; depth, 1.33 m.; height of inscribed face, 0.37 m. Letters, 0.035 m. to 0.05 m. in height. The block is left rough below the inscribed face; at the left side, along the bottom, is a line of egg-and-dart ornament, showing that the block was originally used for another purpose. There are marks for clamps and fastenings on the upper surface.

A small cross is placed at each end of the proper name, and a Maltese cross in a circle, 0.15 m. in diameter, is engraved in relief between the two lines. Demetrius was evidently a high official in the Christian church at Corinth, possibly a bishop, if we may so judge from the title "servant of Christ," which was commonly applied to such dignitaries.

The marks at the left of the inscription are later attempts at duplicating the large cross.

44. A slab of blue marble, broken in three pieces, found north of the fountain of Pirene, in 1900. It is 0.22 m. broad by 0.325 m. high, and is 0.03 m. thick. The letters are 0.03 m. high.

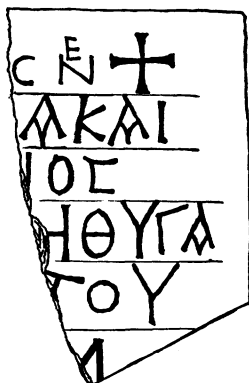


Κοιμητηρ[ίω ἔ-  
νθα κατάκι[τε . . (name)  
-άρτη ἡ τὴν μ[ακαρ  
ίαν μνήμην [ἀνα-  
παύσατο δὲ [μη(νὶ) Ἰο-  
υνίω ᾧ ἐν[δ(ικτιῶνος).  
‡ ᾠ +

A Christian inscription set up in Byzantine times to some woman, . . . -άρτη, "of blessed memory."

45. A fragment of bluish marble, broken from the upper right-hand corner of a slab: height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, c. 0.02 m. Letters, 0.02 m. in height.





.....ς ἐν  
 θεῶ (?) ἔνθα κατ]άκαι-  
 τε ὁ μακάρι]ος  
 ..... καὶ] ἡ θυγά-  
 τηρ ..... αὐτ]οῦ  
 .... μ.....

For the spelling *κατάκαιτε*, cf. *C.I.G.* 9132.

This tombstone of a Christian, and also the following ones, probably all belong to the Byzantine cemetery which was excavated in 1901, at the eastern end of the church of St. John Theologos, and south of the vaulted chamber before mentioned.

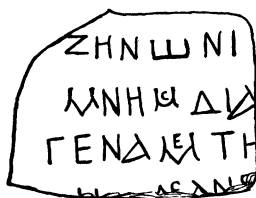
**46.** A fragment of white marble, broken at the top and on the right side: height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.08 m. Letters, 0.03 m. in height.



.. οἰτε ..... [γε-  
 νέθλια, ἀ[ναπαύσα-  
 το δὲ μην[ι Μαῖω(?) -  
 ἰνδικτιῶν[ος —

This last word (Latin, *indictio*) is always abbreviated in other inscriptions, to the first three letters, and filled out as *ινδ[ικτι-ωνος]*. In this, the only case where I have found it spelled out in inscriptions, O is used instead of Ω in the penult; this is probably a mistake in spelling.

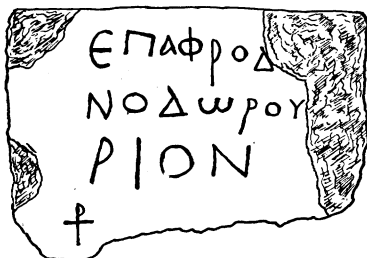
47. A small fragment of white marble, found in 1900, in the loose earth taken from the excavations. Its exact resting-place is therefore unknown. It measures 0.13 m. in length, 0.095 m. in breadth, and 0.03 m. in thickness. The letters, in the Byzantine style, are 0.025 m. in height.



Ζήνωνι [μακαρίας  
μνήμ(η)ς διὰ [...  
γενναμ(έν)ω(ι) τη[. .

The Ω in the form *γενναμένω* is enclosed in the M, and stands upright upon one side, whereas the C of *μνήμης* is normal.

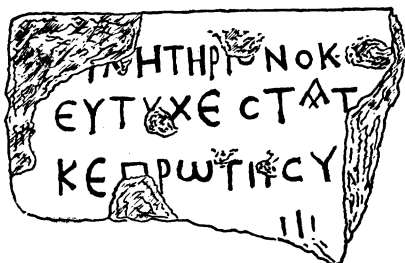
48. An irregular fragment of blue marble, found in 1900, inside the vaulted chamber before mentioned [cf. no. 4]. Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.10 m. Letters,



Ἐπαφροδ[ίτου Ἀθα-  
νοδώρου [κοιμητή-  
ριον.

c. 0.025 m. in height. The monogram for *Χριστός* is cut in the lower left-hand corner.

49. A fragment of gray marble, broken at the right side and at the lower edge. Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.32 m.; thickness, 0.04 m. Letters from 0.02 m. to 0.03 m. in height.



Κοιμ]ητήρι[ο]ν ὁ Κ . . . . .

εὐτυχέστατ[ος . . . . .

κέ (= καὶ) πρώτ[η] σύ[ζυγος (?) or σύ[μβιος αὐτοῦ] . . .  
[ἐνθα κατάκεινται].

50. A fragment of slaty marble, gray in color, broken on all sides, except at the top. Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.11 m.;

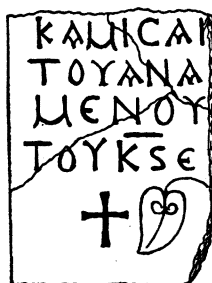


Κο[ιμητήριον] . . . . .

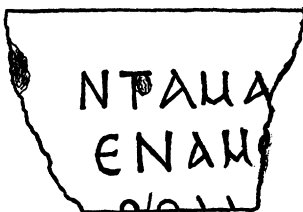
ρόντ[ας καὶ] . . . . αὐ-  
τοῦ ἐ[νθα κατάκεινται].

thickness, 0.015 m. Letters, 0.0275 m. in height. It forms part of the top of the tombstone of a Christian.

51. A fragment of grayish, slaty marble, found in 1901, in the cutting at the west of the vaulted chamber before mentioned, at a depth of 6.00 m. below the surface of the earth. The stone is broken into three pieces, and as a whole lacks the top and right side. Height, 0.215 m.; width, 0.164 m.; thickness, 0.03 m. Letters, 0.025 m. in height. It forms part of the end of an inscription on the gravestone of a Christian.



52. A fragment of gray limestone, broken on all sides, excepting the top. Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.025 m. Letters, 0.025 m. in height.



53. A fragment of bluish white marble. Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.075 m. Letters, 0.03 m. in height.



54. A fragment of white marble, of which only the upper edge is preserved. Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.075 m. Letters, 0.04 m. in height. The forms of the letters seem to indicate that the inscription was in Greek and not in Latin.



55. An inscription cut on the side of a block of soft sandstone. This block forms part of the foundation of one of four bases for columns, which were set up in later times over the

foundations of an earlier Greek temple of small dimensions. The bases are not in alignment with the walls of the temple. These foundations are north of the fountain of Pirene, and east of the road to Lechaëum. The length of the inscribed face is 0.75 m.; the height, 0.19 m. The inscription is upside down on the block and consists of a series of mere scratches in the soft stone; the letters are about 0.04 m. in height. They may form a proper name.



Θεσπε[δ]οῦ(= ᾠ)πιν (?).

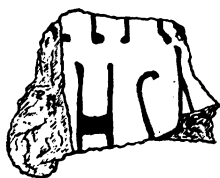
56. A series of four fragments of white, coarsely crystalline marble, found in 1901, in the same place as no. 11. The pieces are irregular chips from a large block whose thickness cannot



a



b



c



d

be determined, and they cannot be fitted together. The letters are poorly cut and are 0.075 m. in height.

The first piece measures 0.20 m.  $\times$  0.06 m.; the second, 0.13 m.  $\times$  0.11 m.; the third, 0.12 m.  $\times$  0.09 m.; and the fourth, 0.14 m.  $\times$  0.075 m.

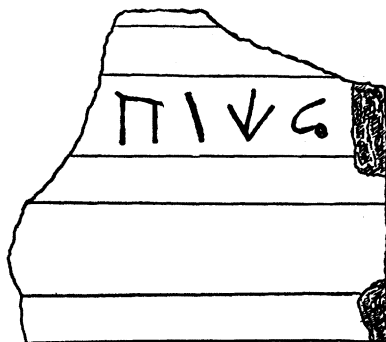
57. A fragment of grayish marble, found in 1900, inside the vaulted chamber before mentioned. Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.05 m. The stone is broken on all sides, except at the bottom; it is smooth at the back, and the inscribed surface is ruled off into bands. The letters are mere scratches, and are 0.025 m. in height.



... *vs* *βου* .....

... *ς* 'Αλέξα[*νδρος* (?)] ...

58. A fragment of white marble, found in 1900, near the foregoing. It is broken at the top and left side, but is smooth at the back and the face is divided into bands. Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.05 m. The letters are 0.025 m. in height, but are scratched in a different hand from those of no. 57. They probably formed an adverbial ending.



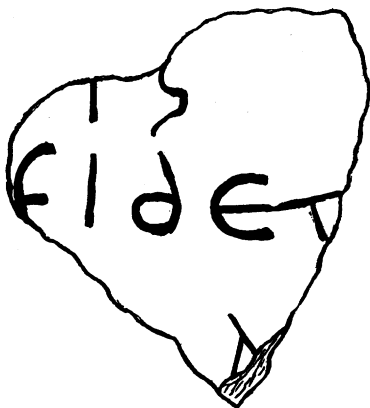
... -*πίως*.

59. A fragment of white marble, broken on all sides excepting the left; found in 1900 inside the vaulted chamber which



is south of the temple of Apollo. Height, 0.055 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.023 m. Letters, 0.025 m. in height.

60. A fragment of white marble, broken on all sides; found in 1900 inside the vaulted chamber which is south of the



.. ις  
 εἰ δὲ τ ...  
 ...

temple of Apollo. Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.03 m. Letters, 0.025 m. in height.

BENJAMIN POWELL.